

# A Sure Oven That's why the



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### The Times' Daily Short Story.

#### John Selden's Dog

(Copyright, 1906, by C. H. Hill.)

For ten years, or from the time he was twenty to thirty, John Selden had been the cashier of Henderson's private bank. People said it was a very responsible place for a young man of twenty, and some shook their heads and predicted that temptation would get the better of him, but Henderson smiled at their fears and replied:

"John has been a clerk here for four years. I have tried him out over and over. There isn't a dishonest hair in his head, and you couldn't put money enough before him to tempt him to steal."

Young Selden did not marry. He had no vices. He was pleasant and friendly with all, but it was seldom that he went out of an evening. At the bank he was called "Clockwork." A more diligent, reliable man never gave his services to another. At twenty-five he had the banking business at his fingers' ends. Between that age and thirty he had as many as ten offers from other financial institutions. In the ten years his salary was increased five times. During these ten years, as Selden himself stated, he was never under temptation for a moment.

Then came a horrible temptation. After awhile it began to tell on his health. The banker suggested a vacation. It was then that the temptation triumphed.

After being trailed for a month and after a dozen almost sleepless nights, John Selden agreed to do as the unknown wished. He set out without loss of time and with feverish anxiety, and it seemed as if Satan aided him. He packed up \$100,000 worth of bonds and cash after banking hours, walked out of the town with a satchel without being particularly remarked and when six miles away took a train. He had made no plans as to where he should go. Where he did go was to a village forty miles away. He was ill when he got off the train and ill for a month at the hotel. When he recovered he stayed on. He was quiet, minded his own affairs and somehow the villagers came to believe that he was a detective.

It so happened that Banker Henderson was the first to discover his loss. No one could have taken the money but his trusted cashier. He was stunned for a time by the blow. Then he made up his mind to a certain thing, and not a word regarding the missing money passed his lips. He said that Selden had gone on a vacation. He spoke always in his praise. It put him to great strains to make the shortage good, but he accomplished it, and not a breath of suspicion was raised against the cashier. The money was gone and the cashier was gone, but the banker would not believe that he had been mistaken in Selden. What he did was

to catch a private detective, swear him to secrecy forever and then send him out on a search. There was no clew whatever to work on. Selden might have gone north, east, south or west. It was like hunting for a needle in a haystack.

The detective had to make a short journey to see a relative who was ill. He had been about the bank for a week. Selden had left behind him a little dog—an animal he had had for four years. Strangely enough, the dog took to the detective at once and followed him everywhere and acknowledged him as master. Finding the canine at his heels at the depot, the detective lifted him up and took him along. By and by he got off at a village.

A day or two later he set out for a walk over the highway. The dog followed and frisked about. After a couple of miles had been passed the man was about to turn back when he came upon a man seated on a bank by the roadside with his head on his hands. While he was yet five rods away the little dog ran ahead and leaped upon the stranger and barked and frisked and showed every sign of intense excitement. The man did not repulse him. On the contrary, he lifted up the animal and fondled and talked to him.

It did not need the astuteness of a detective to come to a conclusion on the spot. The dog had found his old master. The officer advanced and looked down on the man and said:

"You are John Selden, who robbed Banker Henderson?"

"Yes," was the reply, and Selden did not even look up.

"Where have you been since?"

"In the village three miles away."

"Where is the money?"

"It is in my room, every dollar of it. Leave me the dog, and you may have the money."

The detective did not put the cashier under arrest. He went with him to his hotel, telegraphed the banker, and that night Henderson arrived and asked:

"John, what is it? Why did you do it?"

"A voice kept telling me to rob the bank," was the reply.

"And you have not spent any of the money?"

"Not a dollar. What are you going to do with me?"

"Take you to a better place in the morning."

"Yes," said the eminent physician who examined John Selden next day. "It is a case of hallucination. He was overworked. It might have been suicide if not robbery. Take him to Benson's sanitarium for a couple of months and then give him his old place back. He is an honest man with a hallucination."

"Praise God!" answered the banker as he wiped a tear from his eye.

"I've lost a case," added the detective, "but I've learned something new about men."

M. QUAD.

### LABOR'S OPENING GUN.

Results of the Maine Fight a Decided Victory.

Reviewing the campaign of the A. F. of L. against Congressman Littlefield of Maine, the Chicago News says:

"It is almost bravo for labor to throw down the gauntlet first in Republican Maine, far from the great centers where the influence and votes of organized labor are supposed to be strong enough only to be worth counting. It was boldly done, almost in defiance of initial failure. It shows, does it not, labor's entrance upon a campaign so long and so country wide that it could afford such an abandonment in choosing the ground for beginning the battle royal? The importance of making assurance doubly sure beyond even a peradventure was promptly shown by the national party leaders, for no sooner had Gompers, the labor chief, started to lead his forlorn hope against the first man of labor's blacklist than such men as Secretary Taft and Speaker Cannon went on his trail to leave no doubt of Congressman Littlefield's re-election."

"This campaign in Maine deserves the attention of the whole country and has received it. Although the fight was only on the skirmish line, it outlined the tactics which are likely to be pursued all over the field. In one thing it may prove peculiar, for Mr. Gompers said never to have mentioned the name or qualifications of Mr. Littlefield's opponent, confining himself only to the reasons why Littlefield should be defeated. In this effort to clear labor's skirts from partisanship the moral effect was stronger than the electioneering could have been. The resubmission of the prohibitory liquor law also kept the issue from being as single as labor tried to make it."

"The results of the conflict are noteworthy. Congressman Littlefield's plurality in the preceding election was cut down by 4,152 votes in a total cast for him of 18,355. So far, however, from showing a solid labor vote the totals indicate a surprising degree of independence among workingmen. In some towns where the largest representation of union labor rallied to hear Gompers Littlefield held his own and in one instance showed a slight gain. But the eastern press ridicules the claim that Littlefield's election was aided by Gompers' opposition."

### LABOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Suggestion Heartily Commended by Prominent Union Men.

The resolution adopted by the Colorado Springs convention of the International Typographical union recommending that the last Sunday in May be known as Labor Memorial day is meeting with hearty endorsement from all quarters. In letters to the international labor news bureau prominent labor leaders express themselves as being in sympathy with the sentiment and believe the observance of such a day cannot but have a good and lasting effect upon all union men.

One letter says: "As workmen we are prone to look upon life as a fleeting, material proposition. I believe Labor Memorial day will do much toward inculcating in the minds of our members those higher and purer sentiments by which all mankind is ennobled." It universally adopted the plan will include the decoration of graves of deceased members.

### Unions and Politics.

While the American Federation of Labor is going into politics with a view to improving the conditions of the workers through legislation the Australian unions are adopting the union label. No country in the world has as many labor laws on its statute books as Australia, and it is interesting to find that the workers there are looking to the label to protect their interests. J. T. Van Pelt, an officer of the Butchers' union in Victoria, Australia, says in a letter to Homer D. Call, secretary of the Butcher Workmen of America: "We also intend registering a union label and see what we can make of it, but I do not think it will be such a benefit here as in the old countries. The workmen here depend too much on law instead of organization to enforce their demands. That is why we put so much energy into the parliamentary elections."

### Talking In the Coin.

"Talking about inventions," said the business man. "I have a little machine in my place that would make me a millionaire if I could only keep it going all the time."

"What is it?"

"A cash register,"—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Italian Cigars.

Italian cigars look like Pittsburgh stogie, with bits of straw sticking out of them.

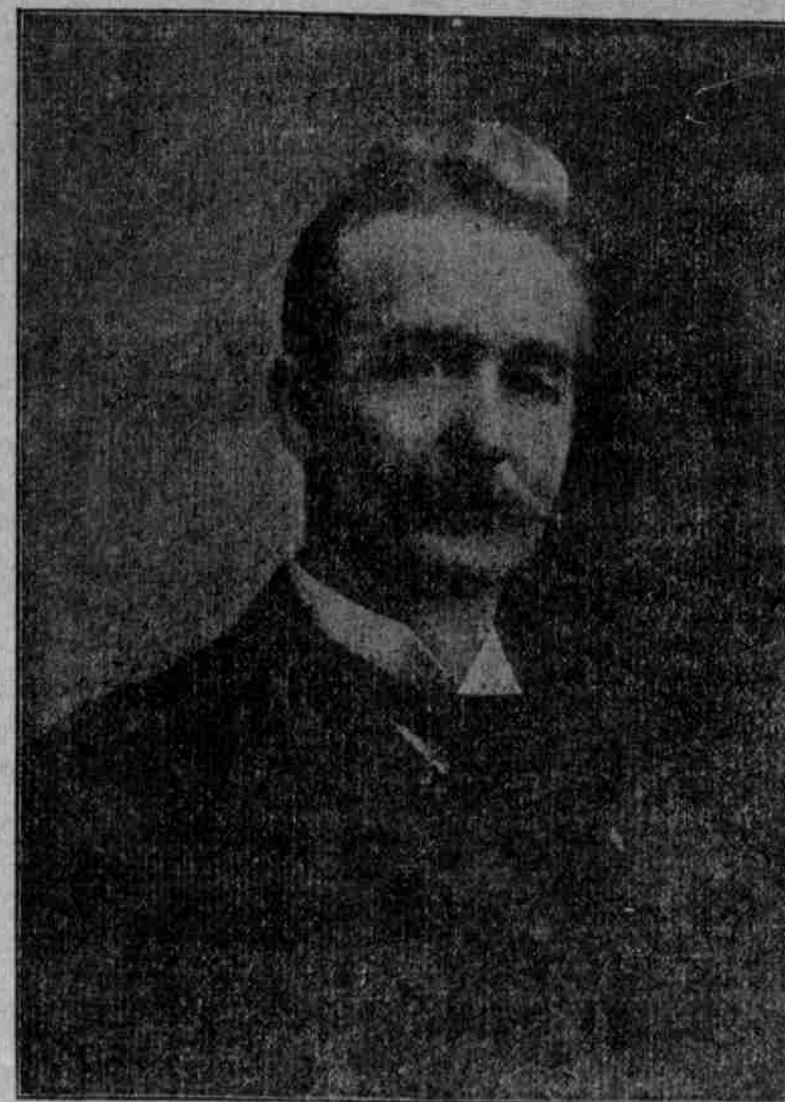
### THE MAN WHO DOES THINGS.

J. B. Campbell, President United States Quarries and Granite Construction Co.

Mr. Campbell is an "old settler" of Barre. He has been identified with the Barre granite industry for about twenty years, and is therefore no stranger to many of our readers. In commenting on his achievements in the West, the cosmopolitan press has spoken of him as "The Man Who Does Things." Like some other men who have, by their energy and perseverance climbed to the top of the ladder, he has a "log

literature and science. And although at times obliged to teach evening classes to make ends meet, he won several gold medals.

After graduating, he spent some years in the educational field, during which time he was at the head of several of the largest educational institutions in Chicago and the Middle West. While engaged in educational work, Mr. Campbell was associated with his brothers in the granite business in Barre. Some years ago while here, by request, he conducted a series of business and penmanship classes. His pupils, although then engaged in business were many of



JAMES B. CAMPBELL.

history. He descended from a strong, progressive people. Born on a farm, he developed a rugged constitution which, coupled with energy and ambition, made difficulties that would discourage others seem but trifles in his way. At the age of sixteen he left the farm and at first by lumbering in the woods of northern Vermont, in the winter and by teaching school, he saved enough money to pay his way through college. During his college course he particularly devoted his attention to

our now most successful and prominent citizens, among them being the Hon. Frank D. Howland of the Barre Savings bank; Dr. Joe W. Jackson, George Milne of Boutwell, Milne & Varnum, R. Maule, E. O. Kent and many others. Having climbed to the top in the educational world, he left it for a wider and more influential field of labor. In 1899 he established an illustrated journal in Chicago, which before and during the World's fair at Chicago, wielded an international influence and was a

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HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

power in shaping and moulding public opinion and the making of that the greatest of all World's fairs. Having the interest of Vermont close at heart, he co-operated with the late Hiram Atkins of Montpelier and other state commissioners in securing additional space and privileges for Vermont state exhibits, and especially the Barre granite exhibit. Even at that time he was interested in promoting the interests of Barre.

The high class of his journal won international fame and for him the gold medal at Chicago, in 1893, and the gold medal at the Paris exposition of 1900.

In politics Mr. Campbell is a Republican. Associated with the members of the Republican national committee, he took a prominent part in the now famous presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900. In addition to supporting the party through his national journal, he traveled through the central and western states as a campaign speaker. Of him the late Mark Hanna said: "He was one of the ablest and most successful speakers" during the hard fought battles of those campaigns. Mr. Campbell especially prizes a large engraved gold souvenir presented to him by the late President McKinley for his effective services as a public speaker. He now numbers among his personal friends President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbank, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, speaker of the House, and many prominent members of the U. S. Senate, Congress and the cabinet. In recognition of his able services to the Republican party, he has been offered at different times several important political appointments, but has never accepted any office.

Mr. Campbell is a tireless worker. In business "honesty and action" is his motto, "kindness and generosity" his religion. Organization and marked executive ability are the strong characteristics of the man. He has been remarkably successful in his business undertakings during recent years. Mr. Campbell has devoted his attention to the granite building business. As granite has now become one of the most popular materials for building work, he has carefully studied the great future possibilities for Barre and Barre granite. By his many years in public life, and extensive commercial and political connections, he is in a position to secure large business in the building line and already has several large contracts completed to do the work. He has now associated with him some of the most capable and experienced men who have been engaged in the granite business in Barre for about twenty years, and the present business although but recently established, is already on a solid paying basis. Having Chicago and the middle west as an unlimited market for both building and monumental work, it is his ambition to secure so large a volume of business as will greatly increase the population of, and make Barre the "Chicago of New England" in point of business and commercial enterprise. Such is the "man behind the guns," of the United States Quarries and Granite Construction company, and we bespeak for him the hearty and substantial co-operation of every citizen of Barre and vicinity.

### WILL SPARE NO BULLETS.

Russian Capital is Placarded With Threats of Death.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—On the eve of the anniversary of the publication of the imperial manifesto giving a constitution to Russia—Oct. 30—the prefect of police has caused the city to be placarded with proclamations, recalling the late Gen. Trepo's famous phrase, "Spare no bullets," warning the public that in case of disorders, demonstrations, or even the assembling of crowds, armed force will be used, under the rules "extraordinary security."

Patrols are already on duty in the suburbs, and the house porters this morning began a two day special vigil.

### Where Anonymous Writers Go.

Miss Gush—Oh, guard, what is the name of that handsome prisoner?—The Guard—Number 2204, miss. Miss Gush—How queer! But of course that's not his real name?—The Guard—No, miss. That's just his pen name.—Brooklyn-Life.

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### The Oil Spot.

In the gulf of Mexico ten miles south-west of Sabine pass is a calm stretch of water two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. It is known as the Oil Spot and is always placid.

### Rheumatism.

Rheumatism may often be cured by adding a little oil of turpentine to the warm or hot bath. Again, a little of the mixture formed by using fifty grams of green soap and thirty grams of oil of turpentine poured into the bath will be effective. It should be used at once after mixing, when the liquid becomes a foaming froth.

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